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Mr. Cleveland's Popularity.

Mr. CLEVELAND went to Chicago last week to make a speech before a commer cial organization. At a reception he was greeted with a heartiness which showed a warm and general public interest. The doors of the Art Institute, a very large building, had to be closed three times, so great were the crowds. According to the Inter Ocean, "every third man, on an average," expressed to Mr. CLEVELAND the hope of having an opportunity to vote for him again. "Educators, capitalists, political managers and preachers" were there, but the bulk of the crowd was made up of wage earners, many of whom had given up a day's pay in order to shake hands with Mr. CLEVELAND. The Hon. CARTER HARRISON decided to have "a sore throat" as long as Mr. CLEVELAND was in Chicago.

Home and Farm, a Springfield weekly journal which has a widely distributed circulation, took a ballot on the question "Who should be the Democratic candidate for President?" Mr. CLEVELAND got 12,833 votes, more than BRYAN, JOHNSON, HEARST and HILL combined.

The weekly State Register of Iowa has taken a similar ballot. Mr. CLEVELAND got 1,838 votes. Mr. BRYAN was second with 938.

There is a general philosophic, as well as an immediate political, interest in these and other evidences of public confidence in Mr. CLEVELAND.

Japan and Russia Mark Time.

The latest news from the Far East is reassuring in the sense that a collision between the Japanese and the Russians has not yet occurred, and that attempts to reach an agreement are continued on the part of Baron DE ROSEN, Russian Minister at Tokio, and Baron KOMURA. the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs. There is some reason to doubt, however, whether in this negotiation Bussia has any other purpose than delay, for the minimum demands said to have been formulated by Japan would be, on the face of it, unacceptable to the war party at St. Petersburg.

That a crisis was believed to be at hand, in which the vital interests of Japan would be involved, is evident from the fact that, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, all the veteran statesmen of the Island Empire were summoned to confer with the Cabinet Ministers at Tokio. We learn by a telegram from Yokohama that their deliberations confirmed the decision reached on June 23 that Japan should insist on the absolute independence and territorial integrity of Corea, and upon China's retention of sovereignty over Manchuria, although Russia's treaty rights in the Liaotung peninsula, and along the line of the Manchurian branch of the Siberian railway should be also recognized.

This we understand to be the irreducible minimum of Japan's demands. It is now even less acceptable to Russia than it was on June 23, for, since then, a commercial treaty between China and Japan has been signed, whereby the last-named Power has gained the privilege of access for trade purposes to Mukden, the historical capital of Manchuria, and to Antung, a port on the north bank of the Yalu River, which forms the northwest boundary between Manchuria and Corea. These are, it will be remembered, the two additional treaty ports in Manchuria thrown open by the treaty of commerce between China and the United States. It is obvious that, as regards her demand that the opening of these new ports shall be real and not merely nominal, and as regards her further demand that Russia shall so far evacuate Manchuria as to render the retention of Chinese sovereignty over that region practicable, Japan is contending for the very same objects which our State Department has

kept steadily in view. It seems probable that, if the Mikado's advisers, recognizing the narrow limits of their country's pecuniary resources. and willing, therefore, to avoid a trial of strength at this time, had agreed to acquiesce in Russia's occupation of Manchuria for an indefinite period, and in the practical annulment of China's concession of two new treaty ports, Russia, to whom, also, the expediency of deferring a contest might commend itself, would have consented to regard Corea as within Japan's sphere of influence exclusively. By such a compromise, however, Japan would have left Great Britain and the United States in the lurch, and would no longer have been able to count upon their sympathy. As it is, Japan has stood forward as the champion of their common cause; she has risked the loss of Corea. and even the invasion of her native soil. in order to force Russia to recognize the interests of all the maritime Powers that have combined to ask for an open door in Manchuria. Under the circumstances, Americans, as well as Englishmen, would be guilty of base ingratitude if they failed to wish the Japanese godspeed in their effort to force Russia to

keep its plighted word Nothing seems more certain than that the war party, which, since the retirement of Mr. WITTE from the Ministry been put forward as an irreducible minimum by the Mikado's counsellors. Why,

following facts: First, we learned from mount to monopoly. Suez, the other day, that a battleship aggregating one hundred thousand men, are being mobilized and despatched in all lected in the region between the Amur River and Port Arthur. Some estimates have put the total even higher. What possible use can Russia have for from 350,000 to 400,000 soldiers in Manchuria if she intends to accept the terms offered by Japan, and thereby to insure the

maintenance of peace? There is another reason, besides commercial self-interest, why Americans should sympathize with Japan at the present critical conjuncture in the Far East. We are sorry to say, but we must say, that, in our eyes, the St. Petersburg which it once possessed for truth telling and for honor. The oral assurances given to our State Department by its Ambassador in Washington have proved to be but wind, and even its written promises have been, with brazen defiance, set at

The Truth About the Congo.

The truth about the Congo Free State controversy is that there is being repeated in that land the history of the civilization of barbaric races by those of higher development. That process has usually if not always been attended by more or less flagrant instances of injustice and cruelty on the part of some of the advanced guard of the higher and civilizing race.

In a prefatory note to Mr. BOURNE'S lately published "Civilization in Congoland" Sir CHARLES DILKE, who is not always the most temperate and impartial of analysts, says: "The fiendish cruelty toward the natives which has at times been exercised by some of those employed in the Congo State is not now denied even by the administrators of the State itself." While the fact cannot be advanced in extenuation of any acts of cruelty which may have been perpetrated in the Congo Free State, it is to be noted that precisely the same charge may be brought with equal truth against other colonizing countries, including England, from time immemorial, whether sovereignty over the inferior race was secured by armed conquest or by peace-

A quarter of a century ago, about as much was known of the vast region in the heart of Africa, now designated as the Congo Free State, as was known of the planet Mars, although the existence of such a country had been revealed to the world by the Portuguese discoveries of four hundred years ago. Attention was first called to the region by the expedition of Mr. HENRY M. STANLEY. The Belgians were the first founded the Congo International Asso- the last of them. But the experience is tion of the problem. tiated with most of the European Powers and with the United States. The Conference of Berlin in February, 1885, and later conventions, have effected certain modifications in its political status; but vested in the King of Belgium. Charges are brought, not only of cruelty and injustice toward the native people, but also that practically the whole of the country has been "farmed out" to certain organizations, such as the Katanga company, the Mongalla company, the Kasai company, and others, for their exploitation; and it is asserted that the government of the Congo State is a malority stockholder in these enterprises, winking at if not aiding and abetting the alleged cruelties perpetrated by the agents of these companies.

The Belgian Government denies that any exclusive trade monopoly has been granted to any of these companies, and asserts its faithful adherence to the various articles of the Berlin act, by which absolute freedom of trade and transportation was assured to all, without distinction of nationality. It is probable that the Government has kept entirely within the letter of the law of the treaty, and that any who choose may go there But it is also probable that the official cession of specific rights to certain orwhere the Government claims proprietorship has constituted a virtual monopoly for those organizations in their respective areas, to the injury of outside his premises at will, but if he erects around the major portion of those premises a wall so high that the neighbor cannot scale it, the value of the right is at least modified. The Congo Government claims proprietary rights over certain areas of land not otherwise owned. It those areas to organized companies. The returns from these assigned rights constitute rather more than half the revenues of the States, and, according to the official assertion, enable it to "stand on its credit, to contract loans necessary for its public work, to guarantee a minimum interest on the capital

It appears entirely probable that in this particular matter the Congo Government is quite within its legal rights; and it | and some of them believe that the town is quite possible that the policy adopted is, under the circumstances, sound and wise. Naturally, it is criticised by those whom the system excludes from participation in the Congo trade, although the Government declares that such have every right to buy and sell as much as they can. of Finance, has become preponderant | If they cannot compete with those who at St. Petersburg, will never voluntarily are paying the Government a total of submit to the demand believed to have nearly \$4,000,000 a year for certain advantages, it is their misfortune and not the fault of the Government. All crea-

government with very moderate taxes."

negotiate at Tokio? A good deal of light | denied, although by official action conis thrown upon his purpose by the two ditions are established which are tanta-

As stated by Sir Charles Dilke, the and an armored cruiser, both flying the acts of occasional, perhaps frequent, Russian flag, had passed through the individual violence and cruelty toward canal on their way to reenforce the Rus- the natives are officially admitted. sian fleet in the Far East. Secondly, a But this condition is duplicated under correspondent of the London Times in other Governments in Africa, such as the Russia telegraphs that two army corps, French, German, Portuguese and English. But it is declared that due effort is made to prevent and to restrain such acts haste to Manchuria, although we have and that offenders have been caught, been told on good authority that upward | tried and punished. It is declared, furof 250,000 soldiers have already been col- ther, that Europeans are serving longterm sentences in the prisons of the laws which protect the rights and the lives of the native people.

Fairness demands consideration of both sides in the matter of cruelty and wrong. Acts of individual violence are admitted, but it is claimed with truth that such are the inevitable attendants of all such conditions; and it is claimed, probably with some measure of truth, that effort is made under duly provided laws to prevent their occurrence and to punish those who break the laws. Government has forfeited the reputation | There is also another feature in the consideration, and that lies in the point of the sum total of progress and general welfare.

In the September number of the Missionary Review of the World, a magazine published by Messrs. FUNK and WAG-NALLS of New York, there appeared an article written by the Rev. W. H. LESLIE, a missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, stationed in the Congo. In that article Mr. LESLIE refers to the exceeding degradation of the Congo people twenty years ago. He states that, naturally, not a little evil remains, that immorality and various heathen practices are still prevalent. But he speaks with much enthusiasm of the social and moral uplifting and the industrial development within that twenty years. He says that the people are learning to work, are learning to read and write, are clothing themselves, and are building better houses. In other words, they are gradually adopting the manners and customs of civilization.

It is officially admitted that in some of the more remote districts cannibalism, fetichism, and other customs of the country in its earlier days are still practised; but these are being stamped out by the various influences which are making service is no more slavery than is conscription in Europe. Peonage in some and elsewhere. It is one of the practiment of inferior races by those of higher

exercise influence and control over mildoubt as to which is the better.

The Belgians have laid the foundation for a new life for 30,000,000 people. A semi-official reply to the charges brought against the Congo Government closes with these words: "They were Belgians, I those men who marked with their bones that ancient caravan route which has become to-day a railroad; they were Belgians, those men who fought in the heart of Africa, the slave trade and the man hunters; they were Belgians, those men who for years past have given their lives to spread civilization and commerce in the Congo."

The experience of the Congo is the history of nations.

Major-domo Delany's Strategy.

Some malicious or ill informed persons have criticised harshly the tactics employed by Major-domo JOHN J. DELANY and Col. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN in their and buy and sell without restriction. defence of New York against the Northmen, on the ground that even the necessities of war do not release men from the ganizations over vast areas of land obligation of truthfulness. These carpers point out that Col. McCLELLAN decity were deprived of an elementary education, when the fact is that not a traders. One may give his neighbor a single child of school age is unprovided full and free legal right to enter or cross | for; and that from the headquarters of the army of defence have come statements of the Hon. R. FULTON CUTTING'S business and social activities which have turned out to be fabrications.

Men like Major-domo DELANY who has seen fit to assign certain rights within | from their path by any criticisms of their actions. The private advices received at the southeast corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway show that the Northmen are unusually active, and though their crafty nature makes it exceedingly difficult to obtain trustworthy a sort of volunteer cooperative banking information of their plans, there is no doubt of their intention to loot the city. employed in the construction of railways, The reports from the Anti-Northmen's and generally to provide for its task of | Secret Service agree on one point, however, and that is that the Northmen expect to find the city unprepared to defend itself. They look for an easy victory.

> will fall without a struggle. Upon the receipt of this information Major-domo Delany and Col. McClel-LAN held a conference, at which Admiral CHARLES F. MURPHY was present. It was agreed unanimously that the invaders could best be overcome if they were still uninformed of the defence plans when their assault was delivered. If the attacking force finds an unexpected opposition, it will be confused. and may be thrown into disorder, over-

then, does Baron DE Rosen continue to tion of monopoly of trade is officially come, and driven back to the icy fastnesses of the frozen pole.

It was therefore decided by Majordomo DELANY, Col. McCLELLAN and Admiral MURPHY to make public no details of the defence plans, but to distract attention from them by pretending that other matters occupied the attention of the public. The statements mentioned above were issued in the belief that any artifice necessary in war is honorable. Other statements of a similar nature are in preparation and will be published from time to time.

We take this opportunity to inform New Yorkers that the remarkable stories, fables, statements and statistics ema-State for their breaches of the penal nating from Major-domo DELANY, Col. McClellan and the others of our noble defenders are intended entirely for the confusion and subsequent undoing of the dreaded Northmen, and are not for home consumption at all.

Autumn Movement of the Spelling

Reformers. The approach of cooler weather seems annually to inspire to fresh efforts those well meaning individuals who would purge the English language of its "poisonous influence upon our youth" arising from the "monstrous and irrational orthography" existing. Why the fall and winter seasons should be selected, almost invariably, for a discussion of spelling reform we cannot imagine, uness it be that the subject is one over which its adherents are apt to wax very warm in their deliberations.

Last winter, for example, several of the leading associations engaged in this movement concentrated their forces in different parts of the United States for the purpose of inaugurating a determined attack. The Modern Language Association, assembled at Baltimore, held two sessions in one day, formulated plans for methodical action, and appointed a committee to assist in bringing about the modifications desired. At about the same time, the Illinois State Teachers' Association met at Springfield, Ill., and passed resolutions requiring all of its officers to adopt and use the form of spelling approved by the National Educational Association. What seemed to the teachers to be a matter of grave importance was to ascertain the best means of securing the introduction "into our textbooks and into the literature of our schools and homes" of the simplified spelling recommended by the experts; for the social and industrial redemption and to this end the association called of the land. Slavery and the slave trade upon the American Philological Associano longer exist. Compulsory military tion and the Modern Language Association for assistance.

Smaller bodies of spelling reformers form may exist, as it still exists in Mexico | have recently sprung up here and there throughout the country, and their recomcally unavoidable steps in the develop- mendations have received more or less notice in the press. Most of these newly born organizations have become con-In any country where a few white men spicuous chiefly because of their inconsistency. One set, for instance, advolions of blacks emerging from the dark- cates the abolition of all letters not ness of the deepest of heathen barbarism | sounded in correct pronunciation. Aninto the light of modern civilization-as other set would eliminate only certain 2.500 whites do over 30,000,000 native letters and combinations and substitute Bantus in the Congo State-ground for others for them; while still another charges of cruelty, wrong and oppression group maintains that people should be is inevitable. It has been so in the past allowed for a time to spell about as they to establish a definite foothold in the and will be so in the future, until there are please, the idea being that such a course country, and in 1883 King LEOPOLD II. no more heathen. The Bantus are among | would ultimately lead to a natural solu-

ciation. The sovereignty of that asso- not to be measured by individual cases. A correspondent of THE SUN who is ciation was recognized by treaties nego- The Belgian government in the Congo evidently familiar with the scientific Free State may be faulty, and crimes and | alphabet of the philologists suggests cruelty may be practised by white men | that it might be well to compel the use within the territory; but the world is the of this alphabet in the public schools. better for that government. Between a "Why not advocate the instruction of sovereignty remained and still remains government by the Congo equivalents the primary schools, in a simple method of a Dingaan, a Tchaka, a Lobengula of writing shorthand based on the genor a CETEWAYO, there is no room for eral principle of the approved alphabet? Such an acquirement would be of the greatest benefit in after life, easily learned and never forgotten." In other words, our correspondent would follow the precedent of Supt. ANDREWS of Chicago and teach reformed spelling, and that only.

The inadvisability of such a course is obvious for two reasons. In the first place, the scientific alphabet, as it is commonly understood, differs in several vital respects from the phonetic alphabet, or that employed by phonographers. In phonography there is no such letter as "c" and no such combination as "cw. which in the scientific alphabet takes the place of "qu," as in the word "quick." Phonography ignores, also, the scientific combination of "cs" and employs instead "eks," as in "eccentric." there are other striking differences between the two systems which would be apt to lead to confusion.

Besides, would it not be a somewhat dangerous experiment to teach the children of the present day to spell strictly in accordance with either of the modern methods-that of the reformers or that clared that 87,000 children in New York | employed by Sir Isaac Pitman-in view of the great uncertainty as to their general adoption in later years? While the principles of phonetic shorthand writing properly instilled into the scholar's mind might prove valuable to him at some stage of his career, it is very doubtful if they would benefit him materially during his school days. The old maxim that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing realize the danger to which the city is is true as regards phonography, and exposed will not be terrified or turned there is reason to believe that it would be equally true if applied to other phases of spelling reform.

School Saving Banks.

Certain school teachers in this State have been encouraging thrift by means of or savings banking. They make deposits for their pupils in the local bank, which credits the deposit to the general school fund. As soon as sums deposited by a pupil amount to \$25, they are transferred to his individual account. Until such transfer, the interest is divided between the depositor and the school fund. Most of the accounts being under \$25, the system has naturally been to the

advantage of the schools. However excellent the intentions of the teachers who have introduced this system, it is obviously against the spirit of the banking law of the State and creates saving banks which are outside of supervision by the State Banking Department.

In response to an inquiry from a school principal in Nassau county, Attorney-

General CUNNEEN shows that these school savings banks are also a violation of the letter of the banking law, section 31 of which says, in part:

"No bank, banking association, individual bank er, firm, association, corporation, person or persons shall advertise or put forth a sign as a savings bank, or in any way solicit or receive deposits as a savings

As the Attorney-General says, while this scheme of school savings banks "may be commendable in many respects, it will unquestionably be subject to many abuses were it allowable and proper to constitute the various schools of the State practically savings banks for instructing and encouraging the pupils to save money, without any restriction or control on the part of the State Banking Department. "

Married Women Teachers.

Unless their legal advisers can find some way of carrying the question to the Court of Appeals, the married women teachers in the public schools have lost their fight against the rule of the Board of Education providing for their dismissal from the city service. The rule was adopted a year ago, the argument in its favor being that the home cares and outside interests of a married woman were such that she could not perform the duties of a teacher as acceptably as an unmarried woman. Dr. MAXWELL, the City Superintendent of Schools, holds this view, and he has been influential in bringing the board to the position it has taken.

The rule was brought before the courts by the application of two teachers for writs of mandamus to restore their names to the payrolls, they having been dropped because they married. At Special Term the applicants were successful and the writs issued. The city appealed, and the Appellate Division has reversed the order of the lower court and affirmed the Board of Education's right to adopt and enforce the by-law aimed at married women. Mr. Justice HIRSCH-BERG, in his opinion, says that it would seem right that the contract should cease with the termination on the part of the teacher of the right to contract. When single, the Court says, a woman's services belong to herself, but when she marries they belong to her husband.

Mr. Justice GOODRICH dissented from the decision. The result of a strict enforcement of the by-law will be to deprive all the married women teachers of employment, and to provide work for as many unmarried women.

The man who votes against the Tammany ticket on Nov. 3 will vote in favor of the application of the Ten Commandments to the management of the city's business

Brig-Gen. FREDERICK FUNSTON, comnanding the Department of the Columbia, recommends in his annual report the abolition of the dress chapeau and epaulets for general officers. "The former is hideous, the latter heavy and gaudy," says Gen. FUNSTON. The tendency throughout the military establishment is toward less fancy and less ornate dressing, in service and dress uniforms, and the time is not far distant when the wonderful sartorial creations once used to hide the soldier's nakedness will live only in secret societies and old prints.

REACTION IN RUSSIA?

Interesting Statements About the Betire-

ment of Minister Witte. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The belief that the removal of M. Witte from the Belgian government at its worst and a scholars," he says, "beginning even in Russian Ministry of Finance was due to disagreement between himself and the Minister of War, turns out, according to information from Russia, to have had other and more serious causes. It was owing, in fact, to the ascendency which the party of reaction appears for the time being to have gained over the more liberal elements in Russian politics.

A little while ago the Emperor Nicholas, who had become uneasy about the agitation which was spreading over the country, addressed invitations to some of the higher placed persons and dignitaries of the empire to give him their views on the situation. of them frankly expressed their opinions nor of Kieff and commander of the military district; also Gen. Arsenieff, named prefect of Odessa after the Kishineff affair, and others. Their replies, couched in perfectly frank, sincere and respectful language were was said, secretly approved of by Minister Witte. Count Lamsdorf, as also Gen. Kour. opatkin, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of War, took the part of Gen. Dragomiroff and the other advocates of liberal measures, on which the reactionary party, at the head of which is M. de Plehve. Minister of the Interior, raised the spectre of revolution, and so decided the fate of M. Witte and Gens. Dragomiroff and Arseneiff, leaving Count Lamsdorf and Gen. Kouropatkin much shaken

in their positions. Gen. Dragomiroff, who appears to have been as reckless in politics as he was wont to be in battle, gave his enemies the opportunity they wanted at the time of the Kieff On the news reaching St disturbances. On the news reaching St. Petersburg of threatened riots at Kieff, orders were at once telegraphed to Gen. Dragomiroff to mobilize the whole of his command. He at once complied with the instructions and wired St. Petersburg that his troops were drawn up ready for battle but no enemy was visible. This happened to fall on the thirtyfifth anniversary of his attaining the rank of General, when it is usual for an officer to receive some mark of imperial favor-in such a ase, the title of Field Marshal. Instead he was passed over and later removed from his command. In his place M. de Plehve secured the nomination of M. de Wahl, Chief Police of Wilna, of sinister reputation and Gen. Arsenieff at Odessa was replaced by Neugardt, one of the agents of M. Loupoukhine, Chief of the Russian police under

The consequence of these measures in general anxiety among liberal and patriotic Russians as to the future. They regard the removal of the two Generals and their replacement by such men as De Wahl and Neugardt as insults to the army and ask how it is all going to end. The Emperor seems unable to stem the current, and allows things to drift under the direction of the leaders of reaction who, as has been said, appear to have full control of the Empire.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 The Holy Horror of Labor.

From the New York Medical Journal

We are far from wishing to add to the already cumbrous nomenclature of medicine, but it seems to us that a word is necessary to characterize one of the most prevalent symptoms of modern eivili-zation. We offer ergophooid as a concise and ele-gant summary of an affliction that most employers of men will recognize as epidemic. The symp-tom seems to exist per se, although not infrequently associated with both builmis and olnomania. The German Wellschmers is too dignified a name for the condition, which will respond only to the most urgent stimulation, applied from early childhood, It is not infrequently noticed in persons conscious of the possession of altruistic minds and noble motives, whose energy is entirely taken up with the evolution of beautiful thoughts, and who, with innate refinement, shrink from contact with with innate refinement, shrink from c

DUTY ON NOV. 3. Grand Army Men in the Municipal

Campaign: TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I understand, on good authority, that the Grand Army men in Greater New York will support McClellan for Mayor because he is

Gen. McClellan's son. If this be so, then patriotism has gone o the devil. The Grand Army men in '65 ought for their country-her honor, and against slavery. That was patriotism. But in the year of grace 1963 are these same patriots going to support the worst kind of slavery, that of women, for the gain their shame brings to the pockets of Tammany Are they going to support dishonor of the city's fair name and her future? Are they going to fight for her captivity, to put her into the power of corrupt and rotten highbinders, and all this because the son of a patriot leader of '65, Gen. McClellan, is to

run for Mayor? Will not some of the Grand Army of the Republic men take the time to write denying the report that is commonly heard that they will support McClellan, and let us believe once again that patriotism still lives and does not disintegrate with advancing years? PATRIOTISM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

Where Are the Prominent Democrats? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When Benvolio Murphy and Cassius McCarren put in motion the political wheels which are intended to result in the election of the saffron Tiger ticket on Nov. 3, the announcement was made that many prominent, distinguished and disinterested Democrats from other States were already on call and would come here to speak in support of the Tammany ticket in such numbers, and with such heartiness and effusiveness, as to knock the pins of support from their fusion

opponents completely. So far, at least, these distinguished Democrats from other States have not made their appearance. None of them has materialized at any Tammany gathering on either side of the East River and authentic and trustworthy reports from the outlying political territory of Queens. the annexed district of The Bronx, and from the centres of political thought and partisan zeal on Staten Island, give no news of the appearance of any one answering to the description of distinguished outof-town Democrats.

There is no dearth of oratorical ability among Democrats elsewhere. Except in Ohio, where Tom Johnson is a candidate for Governor, and in Maryland and Kentucky, where every Democratic partisan is himself a campaign orator, no State elections of importance necessitate the participation of Democratic speakers. Notwithstanding this, and notwithstand-

ing the dearth of demand for their oratorical services elsewhere, the "Democrats of national prominence" counted on to appear here are absent from the fray when duty calls and danger lurks.

What has become of them? Are they lost, strayed or stolen? Has political communication wth the South, the West and even with Pennsylvania and New Jersey peen shut off? Some Democratic orators. it is said, have come to, others have passed through, New York; but to the demand that they should speak here and thus raise the Tammany Tiger canvass to the plane of national importance, these visitors have returned either a polite negative or no answer at all, and up to date the Mayoralty canvass is simply and wholly a local fight and is getting more truly local each day. NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

The Voter Who Doesn't Care.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I ask you to print the following extract from an article in the Chronicle of San Francisco in relation to public indifference to a bond ection in that city:

Vote against the Geary street bonds, but, whether you vets for or against them, get out and vote, The taxpayer who votes for the bonds may be foolish. The Chronicle, in fact, thinks that he will be foolish; but there is a thousand times more hope of a city whose citizens vote wrong than of one whose citizens do not vote at all. The activity of a citizen wrongly directed may be ultimately turned to more profitable ends, but the civic corpse can be useful for nothing except as a breeding place of civic parasites. The citizen who can vote, but won't vote, is unworthy of the elective franchise. If he says he "doesn't care" how the election goes. ne confesses himself a worthless citizen. It is his business to care. It is his business to vote.

The sentiments expressed here are as applicable to New York as to San Francisco. NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

The Uses of the Metropolitan Kicker.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is Publico," which leads to the supposition that he s an occupant of one of those benches made his oric by that renowned citizen, George Francis Train.

Although a confessed "kicker" in private, your correspondent is negative rather than positive in public. He stands still with a passive apathy, and He acknowledges defects in the social system but supplies only bizarre remedies. This is fool ish, for he must have known before he wrote his screed that such remedies would never be applied

Your correspondent, too, is both a philosopher and a humorist. Between the rôles of a knave and fool he chooses the former. That is excellent worldly philosophy. His pun on "dinner and whine," though exceedingly ancient, may be classed as a very mild species of humor, and being both a philosopher and a humorist, it may be as well to join ssue with him as to the usefulness of "kicking."

"Kicking" per se in private is not even worthy of its unrefined name, whereas "kicking" in public, and especially through the public press, does all the good in the world. "Pro Bono Publico" must possess a conservative bigotry, which has for its notto, "Oh, what does it matter as long as we ge there!" This is all wrong.

Though some people in official positions may

continue to be impertinent and unjust, it is just s well to report them to their superiors now and then, in order that a certain amount of prevention may ensue. Though writing to the papers won't bring about a perfect and immediate remedy for the crush at Brooklyn Bridge, or the crowding on the elevated, yet it is going to be productive of an underground railway. Remedies are not applied in a day, but incessant "kicking" in public slowly out surely brings about the needed results. The truth of the matter is that "Pro Bone Publico" has lost his temper. He is "kicking" in private He is not satisfied with that, and so he informs the

public of the fact. "Kicking" in public is excellent. Were it not so the "kick" would never appear in the public prints. From the immense daily correspondence "kicking" letters are selected which are though worthy of notice of the public, and these "kicks" in time do good.

There is a superlative wisdom and Promethean vision about this latest philosopher and humorist to which it would be unkind to be insensible. In his attempt to ridicule a Scylla of "whines," he has plunged into a Charybdis of verbiage which in itself is the greatest "whine" of all.

In bidding him farewell a hope may be expressed that when he has found rich materials for other whines" he will again issue forth to shed the lustre of his distribes on the cold shade of a practical world. Till then he may well retire into the seclusion of his Diogenes tub, or rather his histrionic bench, and indulge in that "tired feeling" he speaks amount of whiskey. Great care has to be exercise of which is so indicative of "ergophobia.

The Literation of Orchestra Seats.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of the trangest systems of designating theatre seats is to be found at the new Lyrie Theatre, in the letter ing of the orenestra chairs AAA, AA, BBB, BB, CCC, CC, DD, EE, FF, A, B. C. &c. A baid-headed man who buys a ticket marked A thinking it is for the front row will find himself seated in the ninth

A REPLY TO MR. GOLDWIN SMITH The Argument of a Learned Roman Catho

lie Theologian. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It would be impossible in a single letter to reply to all he accusations made by Mr. Goldwin Smith in his letter of last Sunday on "The Crimes of Christendom"; nor is it necessary, for man of them have been answered again and again in the treatises on controversial theology. There is likewise, in some cases, a conspicu ous absence of proof, such as one would no readily expect in a writer of Mr. Goldwin Smith's standing; and, of course, there is the usual fling at the Jesuits—it takes at all times, in certain quarters, and is quite the fashion, especially since Macaulay had recourse to it in order to point a few antitheses of his artificial style. This I pass over, for I propose to discuss principally Mr. Goldwin Smith's statement that Gregory the Great

propose to discuss principally Mr. Goldwin Smith's statement that Gregory the Great denounced the title of Universal Bishop as blaspheinous; as also his statements about and severe strictures on, Hildebrand.

That Gregory denounced the title as assumed by John the Faster, Archbishop and Patriarch of Constantinople, and refused to assume it himself is true: nay, more—and this would have added to the speciousness of the objection—Gregory said that even Peter did not claim it. But what matters a mere title, so long as we can prove that Gregory claimed all that is now signified by the title, i. e., universal jurisdiction? I argue thus:

1. Gregory conferred the pallium on John Bishop of Palermo, which proves that he had jurisdiction over him, and in the letter in which he conferred the privilege of wearing it he calls the Roman See the head (or source) of the faith.

2. He absolved Athanasius, a priest of Isauria, in Asia Minor, from the censure of heresy that was inflicted on him by the Bishop of Constantinople; and he did so without consulting the said Bishop nay, without even informing him—him, the ecclesiastical head of that "imperial city" of "special influence and authority"—but, be it recorded in favor of Gregory's politeness, he said he would inform him later (Epist. lxvi., lib. vi.). Not, indeed, that Gregory lorded it over his fellow Bishops, and in this relation it might be well to read his letter to the Patriarchs of Alex andria, Antioch and Jerusalem, in which he gives them a kind, fatherly advice, but ringing through it, like a deep tone of the organ, is the unmistakable note of authority.

3. In a rather sharp letter to the Bishop of Milan he reverses a decision of the latter—Epist. xxix: lib. x.—and the Bishop is subject.

3. In a rather sharp letter to the Bishop of Milan he reverses a decision of the latter—Epist. xxix: lib. x.—and the Bishop of Milan needless to say, was an important personage.

4. He claims that every Bishop is subject to Rome, even Primates; a Primate has jurisdiction, not only over his own see, but over an entire country. Gregory tells us what the Primate Byzacenus of Africa did in order to avoid being judged by Rome, and Gregory's action in the case was approved by the Emperor, as being in accordance with the canonical statutes—which of itself proves that Rome's jurisdiction was recognized before Gregory's time.—Epist. lix., lib. ix.—Nescio quis ei episcopus subjectus non sit. (ibid.) I could quote several other examples, all of which go to prove that, whatever may be said about the word "universal." Gregory claimed, at least, the thing at present signified.

It may be asked what objection he had to the title itself. He objected to it in the sense in which it was usurped by John the Faster, to the exclusion of the rights of other Bishops, as if he (John) were the sole Bishop. That Gregory looked upon the title—from which we must either admit a distinction between his and our use of the word, or else admit that Gregory discharged a cannon to kill a fly: from his renewal of the condemnation of John by his predecessor, for having passed judgment on the Patriarch of Antioch; from his letter to the Patriarch of Antioch; from his letter to the Patriarch of Alexandria and Antioch, urging them to defend their rights as Bishops against John from the writings of his biographer; and finally, from Gregory's own letter to Eulogius of Alexandria, in which he says, "If you style me Universal Pope, you deny that you are what you declare me to be universally—the italies are mine.

Even Gregory's humility, of which he wished of yet John an example was sufficient to

italics are mine.

Even Gregory's humility, of which he wished to give John an example, was sufficient to explain his words, because he wanted to be known as the "servant of the servants of God."

I next come to Mr. Goldwin Smith's ex-raordinary statement that there was no cope, in the present sense of the term, before didebrand. Why, even Protestants and Ra-Pope, in the present sense of the term, before Hidebrand. Why, even Protestants and Rationalists are now generally agreed that papal supremacy has been in force since the fifth or sixth century: but the newest phase of the question is that it was granted as a privilege by the fathers at the Council of Chalcedon Let us be up to date, at least. We have seen already that Gregory did claim supremacy, and surely Mr. Smith must, at some time or other, have read the formula of Hormisdas, which, in 519, was signed in Constantinopie by 2,500 Bishops, and which contains an explicit decigration of papal supremacy, and. I may add, of infallibility, too. This presses the question back to the Council of Chalcedon, which, as stated, is the "up to date" phase. If it be denied that the Popes had supremacy before that time, 451, I shall then, but not till then, as I do not wish to prolong the discussion longer than is necessary, discuss the arguments that prove the claim as coming from the time of Peter.

cussion longer that prove the claim as coming from the time of Peter.

A few words as to Mr. Smith's vehement denunciation of Hildebrand, who is his pretence to represent the Preacher of the Sermon on the Mount constitutes the greatest example of mockery in history. How would it be if we said that Hildebrand found it necessary to imitate his Master as the gospel represents him in driving the buyers and sellers from the Temple? Indeed, Hildebrand did find it so necessary. Mr. Smith, in indicating place a vote, but if ranchise, it is the seller of the compliment. But his statement will not bear scrutiny, and supplies an example of the sophism known in logic as post hoc, ergo proper loc: because at that time the clergy were not detached from humanity, but, unquestionably, too human for the welfare of the Church. So far from aiding Gregory by their detachment from the world and by their celibacy, they actually opposed him on this very ground, and felt deep resentment because he appealed to the laity ("humanity," shall I say?") against them. An unfortunate state of affairs to be sure, which came about through the too close union between Church and State. manity," shall I say?) against them. An unfortunate state of affairs to be sure, which came about through the too close union between Church and State. Such a union Mr Smith would not approve of, and he puts on record his opinion, by extolling "Christiant in itself, and apart from its unhappy entanglements with imperial despotisms"; and still hedenounces as the despot of history the man who rescued Christianity—there was only one form then—from the State, and who, in so doing, gave to history its record of perhaps the greatest victory of high, unflinching purpose over armed tyranny—the victory of Canossa. It were long to quote the words of praise that so many Protestant writers bestow on Hildebrand, and so I shall be content with giving the words of Dean Milman, who speaks of him as one "whose character is contemplated with awe," and who made the world feel "that there was some being, even on earth, whose special duty it was to defend the defenceless, to succor the succorless, to be the refuge of the widow and the orphun and to be the guardian of the poor."

New YORK, Cet. 15.

Theologus

The Highly Refined Julep.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. This mint jule debate has been worrying me for some time. As a real expert on the beverage, it has deeply pained e to see what absurd formulas ignorant amat have been submitting. This, of course, is a concoction that needs to b

nixed scientifically. Those who are carnest desirous of learning the only true and proper method of compounding a mint julep have at last the oppor tunity of learning it from an experienced hand, who has made this his life study for the past sevent five years. First of all, having decided on the night on which

you wish to make your friends love you for ever more, and wear the everlasting smile of besign gratitude in your presence, you early in the evening procure a large milk pail that has been frequently used. Since a cow feeds on mint among othe herbs, its milk will naturally have a slight and delt ate essence of mint in it, which ime is conveyed in a slight and delicate degre to the sides of the pall.

Now, having secured your mint julep pail, you fill it up with Croton water—be sure that it is Croton for out at the Croton Lake, around the banks, here and there, grow little sprigs of mint, which of course delicately flavor the water. This talk of throwing in a bunch of mint to smell is all bosb. What you want is the delicate essence of the mint mixed up right with the beverage, so that you can drink !! Some actually had the little sense to suggest bruis-ing a bunch of mint in each glass! Aside from the wicked extravagance of it, think of the absurdits However, this point is too preposterous; we are discussing mint julep, not mint jules!

We have got the most important part of ou drink complete, the mint portion. We come now the most ticklish detail, the part that requires steady hand, namely, the adding of the proper that the whiskey added will not detract too muc from the mint quality. For this reason an eye dropper for a fountain-pen filler—a new one, course) and a step ladder should be used. You your step ladder beside the pail; and, led your eye dropper with your favorite b hiskey, you mount carefully to the top st aning over hold the eye dropper exactly o

leaning over hold the eye dropper exactly over the centre of the pail. Then squeeze the build and the fluid descends with increasing velocity as it near the pail, spreading out, and thus becoming we mingled with the rest of the constituents of the mingled. Strup and set aside till the arrival of your friends; then serve with moderation—and see how popular you will be.

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